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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on 17th December, 2024:—

BILL NO. 275 OF 2024

A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Amendment) Act, 2024.

Short title
and
commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. After article 82 of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of
new article
82A.

‘82A. (1) The President may by a public notification issued on the date of the first sitting of the House of the People after a general election, bring into force the provision of this article, and that date of the notification shall be called the appointed date.

Simultaneous
elections to
the House of
the People
and all
Legislative
Assemblies.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in article 83 and article 172, the term of all Legislative Assemblies constituted in any general election held after the appointed date and before the expiry of the full term of the House of the People shall come to an end on the expiry of the full term of the House of the People.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution or any law for the time being in force, and before the expiry of the full term of the House of the People, the Election Commission shall conduct general elections to the House of the People and all Legislative Assemblies simultaneously and the provisions of Part XV shall apply to these elections *mutatis mutandis* with such modifications as may become necessary and which the Election Commission may, by order, specify.

(4) The expression “simultaneous elections” shall mean general elections held for constituting the House of the People and all the Legislative Assemblies together.

(5) If the Election Commission is of the opinion that the elections to any Legislative Assembly cannot be conducted along with the general election to the House of the People, it may make a recommendation to the President, to declare by an order, that the election to that Legislative Assembly may be conducted at a later date.

(6) Where the elections to a Legislative Assembly is deferred under clause (5), then, notwithstanding anything in article 172, the full term of the Legislative Assembly shall end on same date as the end of the full term of the House of the People constituted in the general election.

(7) The Election Commission shall at the time of notifying the election to a Legislative Assembly under this article declare the date on which the full term of the Legislative Assembly shall come to an end.’.

Amendment of
article 83.

3. In article 83 of the Constitution, after clause (2), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3) The five-year period from the date of first meeting of the House of the People shall be referred to as the full term of the House of the People.

(4) Where the House of the People is dissolved sooner than the expiry of its full term, the period between its date of dissolution and five years from the date of the first meeting shall be referred to as its unexpired term.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in clause (2), where the House of the People is dissolved sooner than the expiry of its full term, the new House of the People constituted pursuant to elections occasioned by such dissolution, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for such period as is equal to the unexpired term of the immediately preceding House of the People and expiration of this period shall operate as a dissolution of the House.

(6) The House of the People constituted under clause (5) shall not be a continuation of the previous House of the People and all the consequences of dissolution shall apply to the House of the People referred to in clause (4).

(7) The election for constituting the House of the People for its unexpired term shall be referred to as a mid-term election, and the election held after the expiry of the full term shall be referred to as the general election.”.

Amendment of
article 172.

4. In article 172 of the Constitution,—

(a) after clause (1), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(1A) The five-year period from the date of the first meeting of the State Legislative Assembly shall be referred to as full term of the State Legislative Assembly.”;

(b) after clause (2), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3) Where the State Legislative Assembly is dissolved sooner than the expiry of its full term, the period between its date of dissolution and five years from the date of the first meeting shall be referred to as its unexpired term.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), where the State Legislative Assembly is dissolved sooner than the expiry of its full term, and a new State Legislative Assembly is constituted pursuant to elections occasioned by such dissolution, then, such new State Legislative Assembly, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for such period as is equal to the unexpired term of the immediately preceding State Legislative Assembly and the expiration of this period shall operate as a dissolution of the Assembly.

(5) The State Legislative Assembly constituted under clause (4) shall not be a continuation of the previous State Legislative Assembly and all the consequences of dissolution shall apply to the State Legislative Assembly referred to in clause (3).”.

5. In article 327 of the Constitution, after the words “delimitation of constituencies”, the words “, conduct of simultaneous elections” shall be inserted.

Amendment of
article 327.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The general elections to the House of the People and all State Legislative Assemblies were held simultaneously in the years 1951-52, 1957, 1962 and 1967. However, due to premature dissolution of some Legislative Assemblies in 1968 and 1969, the cycle of holding polls simultaneously with the House of the People got disrupted. The Law Commission of India in its 170th report, on “Reform of the Electoral Laws”, *inter alia*, suggested that holding separate elections for State Legislative Assemblies should be an exception rather than the rule. According to the Commission, the general rule should be to conduct elections once every five years for the House of the People and all State Legislative Assemblies together. The Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances and Law and Justice, in its 79th report had also examined the feasibility of holding simultaneous elections to the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and State Legislative Assemblies and recommended an alternative and practicable methods of holding simultaneous elections is needed and expressed confidence that a solution would be found to reduce the frequency of electoral processes.

2. There is an imperative need for holding of simultaneous elections for various reasons and given that elections have become expensive and time consuming. The imposition of Model Code of Conduct in several parts of the country which are poll bound put on hold the entire development programmes, cause disruption of normal public life, impact the functioning of services and also curtail the involvement of manpower from their core activities for deployment for prolonged periods for election duties.

3. The High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Ram Nath Kovind, former President of India was constituted on 2nd September, 2023 to examine the issue of simultaneous elections and make recommendations for holding simultaneous elections in the country. After due deliberation and examination of all the material available on record and the consultations held on the subject, the Committee submitted its recommendations to the Hon’ble President on 14th March, 2024. The Government has accepted the recommendations of the High Level Committee.

4. The High Level Committee, *inter alia*, has recommended that in the first stage elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies should be held simultaneously. For implementation of the recommendations of the High Level Committee, a Bill, namely, the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 2024 is proposed providing for holding of simultaneous elections to the House of the People and all Legislative Assemblies.

5. The Bill proposes to insert a new article 82A (Simultaneous elections to the House of the People and all Legislative Assemblies) and to amend article 83 (Duration of Houses of Parliament), article 172 (Duration of State Legislatures) and article 327 (Power of Parliament to make provision with respect to elections to Legislatures).

6. The aforesaid Bill, *inter alia*, provides that after its enactment, a notification is to be issued by the President on the date of the first sitting of the House of the People after a general election, and that date of the notification shall be called the appointed date. The tenure of the House of the People shall be five years from that appointed date. The tenure of all Legislative Assemblies, constituted by elections to the Legislative Assemblies after the appointed date and before the expiry of the full term of the House of the People, shall come to an end on the expiry of the full term of the House of the People. Thereafter, all general elections to the House of the People and all Legislative Assemblies shall be held together simultaneously. In case of dissolution of the House of the People or a Legislative Assembly, sooner than the

full term of the House of the People or the Legislative Assembly, the term of the House or Assembly constituted pursuant to elections shall be for the unexpired term of the House or the Assembly.

7. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives.

NEW DELHI;

ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL.

The 12th December, 2024.

BILL NO. 276 OF 2024

A Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991 and the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title and
commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Union Territories Laws (Amendment) Act, 2024.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Amendment of
Act 20 of 1963.

2. Section 5 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 shall be numbered as sub-section (1) thereof, and after sub-section (1) as so numbered, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2) The five-year period from the date of the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly shall be referred to as full term of the Legislative Assembly.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), the term of the Legislative Assembly of Union territory constituted in any general election held after the appointed date referred to in clause (1) of article 82A of the Constitution shall come to an end on the expiry of the full term of the House of the People.

(4) Where the Legislative Assembly is dissolved sooner than the expiry of its full term referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (3), the period between its date of dissolution and the full term of the House of the People shall be referred to as unexpired term of the Legislative Assembly.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), where the Legislative Assembly is dissolved sooner than the expiry of full term referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (3), and a new Legislative Assembly is constituted pursuant to elections occasioned by such dissolution, then, such new Legislative Assembly unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for such period as is equal to the unexpired term of the immediately preceding Legislative Assembly and the expiration of this period shall operate as a dissolution of the Assembly.

(6) The Legislative Assembly constituted under sub-section (5) shall not be a continuation of the previous Legislative Assembly and all the consequences of dissolution shall apply to the Legislative Assembly referred to in sub-section (4).”.

3. Section 5 of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991 shall be numbered as sub-section (1) thereof, and after sub-section (1) as so numbered, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of
Act 1 of 1992.

“(2) The five-year period from the date of the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly shall be referred to as full term of the Legislative Assembly.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), the term of the Legislative Assembly constituted in any general election held after the appointed date referred to in clause (1) of article 82A of the Constitution shall come to an end on the expiry of the full term of the House of the People.

(4) Where the Legislative Assembly is dissolved sooner than the expiry of its full term referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (3), the period between its date of dissolution and the full term of the House of the People shall be referred to as unexpired term of the Legislative Assembly.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), where the Legislative Assembly is dissolved sooner than the expiry of full term referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (3), and a new Legislative Assembly is constituted pursuant to elections occasioned by such dissolution, then, such new Legislative Assembly unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for such period as is equal to the unexpired term of the immediately preceding Legislative Assembly and the expiration of this period shall operate as a dissolution of the Assembly.

(6) The Legislative Assembly constituted under sub-section (5) shall not be a continuation of the previous Legislative Assembly and all the consequences of dissolution shall apply to the Legislative Assembly referred to in sub-section (4).”.

4. Section 17 of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 shall be numbered as sub-section (1) thereof, and after sub-section (1) as so numbered, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of
Act 34 of 2019.

“(2) The five-year period from the date of the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly shall be referred to as full term of the Legislative Assembly.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), the term of the Legislative Assembly constituted in any general election held after the appointed date referred to in clause (1) of article 82A of the Constitution shall come to an end on the expiry of the full term of the House of the People.

(4) Where the Legislative Assembly is dissolved sooner than the expiry of its full term referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (3), the period between its date of dissolution and the full term of the House of the People shall be referred to as unexpired term of the Legislative Assembly.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), where the Legislative Assembly is dissolved sooner than the expiry of full term referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (3), and a new Legislative Assembly is constituted pursuant to elections occasioned by such dissolution, then, such new Legislative Assembly unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for such period as is equal to the unexpired term of the immediately preceding Legislative Assembly and the expiration of this period shall operate as a dissolution of the Assembly.

(6) The Legislative Assembly constituted under sub-section (5) shall not be a continuation of the previous Legislative Assembly and all the consequences of dissolution shall apply to the Legislative Assembly referred to in sub-section (4).”.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

A High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Ram Nath Kovind, former President of India was constituted on 2nd September, 2023 to examine the issue of simultaneous elections and make recommendations for holding simultaneous elections in the country. After due deliberation and examination of all the material available on record and the consultations held on the subject, the Committee submitted its recommendations to the Hon'ble President on 14th March, 2024 for holding of simultaneous election to the House of the People and all Legislative Assemblies at the first stage. The Government has accepted the recommendations of the High Level Committee.

2. The Committee recommended that in the first stage elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies, including Legislative Assemblies of Union territories should be held simultaneously. For implementation of the recommendations of the High Level Committee at the first stage, a Bill, namely, the Union Territories Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024 is proposed, providing for holding of simultaneous elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of the Union territories.

3. The Union Territories Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024 proposes to make consequential amendments in section 5 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, section 5 of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991 and section 17 of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 to align the holding of simultaneous elections along with the House of the People and State Legislative Assemblies.

4. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives.

NEW DELHI;

ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL.

The 12th December, 2024.

BILL No. 274 OF 2024

A Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of financial year 2024-25.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 2024.

Issue of Rs.
87762,56,00,000
out of the
Consolidated
Fund of India for
the financial
year 2024-25.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of eighty-seven thousand seven hundred sixty-two crore and fifty-six lakh rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 2024-25 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year. Appropriation.

THE SCHEDULE
(See sections 2 and 3)

1 No. of Vote	2 Services and purposes		3 Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	Revenue	13191,83,00,000	..	13191,83,00,000
2	Department of Agricultural Research and Education.....	Revenue	215,94,00,000	..	215,94,00,000
3	Atomic Energy.....	Revenue	887,20,00,000	4,22,00,000	891,42,00,000
		Capital	127,49,00,000	..	127,49,00,000
4	Ministry of AYUSH	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
5	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	Revenue	2,88,00,000	..	2,88,00,000
6	Department of Fertilisers.	Revenue	6593,73,00,000	..	6593,73,00,000
		Capital	11,75,00,000	..	11,75,00,000
7	Department of Pharmaceuticals.	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
		Capital	39,00,00,000	..	39,00,00,000
8	Ministry of Civil Aviation.....	Revenue	231,05,00,000	..	231,05,00,000
10	Department of Commerce	Revenue	620,69,00,000	1,33,00,000	622,02,00,000
		Capital	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
11	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade....	Revenue	1555,96,00,000	..	1555,96,00,000
13	Department of Telecommunications	Revenue	11659,46,00,000	..	11659,46,00,000
		Capital	759,11,00,000	..	759,11,00,000
14	Department of Consumer Affairs.....	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
		Capital	3,02,00,000	..	3,02,00,000
15	Department of Food and Public Distribution	Revenue	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
		Capital	64,82,00,000	..	64,82,00,000
16	Ministry of Cooperation	Revenue	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
		Capital	1,87,00,000	..	1,87,00,000
17	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
18	Ministry of Culture	Revenue	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
19	Ministry of Defence (Civil)	Revenue	4097,00,00,000	3,45,00,000	4100,45,00,000
20	Defence Services (Revenue)	Revenue	8035,93,00,000	9,00,00,000	8044,93,00,000
21	Capital Outlay on Defence Services.....	Capital	1,00,000	62,00,00,000	62,01,00,000
23	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.....	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
24	Ministry of Earth Sciences.....	Revenue	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
		Capital	615,33,00,000	..	615,33,00,000
25	Department of School Education and Literacy.....	Revenue	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
26	Department of Higher Education.....	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
27	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology...	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
28	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change....	Revenue	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
		Capital	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
29	Ministry of External Affairs.....	Revenue	3122,53,00,000	..	3122,53,00,000
		Capital	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
30	Department of Economic Affairs.	Revenue	1104,19,00,000	..	1104,19,00,000
		Capital	363,53,00,000	..	363,53,00,000
31	Department of Expenditure.....	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
32	Department of Financial Services.	Revenue	593,45,00,000	..	593,45,00,000
		Capital	486,21,00,000	..	486,21,00,000
33	Department of Public Enterprises.....	Revenue	12,00,000	..	12,00,000
34	Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM).....	Revenue	20,69,00,000	..	20,69,00,000
		Capital	5,00,000	..	5,00,000
35	Department of Revenue.....	Capital	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
36	Direct Taxes.....	Revenue	176,93,00,000	..	176,93,00,000
		Capital	1055,86,00,000	..	1055,86,00,000
37	Indirect Taxes.....	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
		Capital	133,77,00,000	..	133,77,00,000

1 No. of Vote	2 Services and purposes		3 Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38	Indian Audit and Accounts Department.	Revenue	295,84,00,000	7,47,00,000	303,31,00,000
42	Transfers to States.....	Revenue	..	1,00,000	1,00,000
43	Department of Fisheries.....	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
		Capital	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
44	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.....	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
45	Ministry of Food Processing Industries.....	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
		Capital	1,01,00,000	..	1,01,00,000
46	Department of Health and Family Welfare.	Revenue	4,00,000	..	4,00,000
		Capital	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
47	Department of Health Research.....	Revenue	89,91,00,000	..	89,91,00,000
		Capital	43,00,000	..	43,00,000
48	Ministry of Heavy Industries.....	Revenue	2,00,000	6,00,000	8,00,000
49	Ministry of Home Affairs.....	Revenue	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
		Capital	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
50	Cabinet.....	Capital	4911,44,00,000	..	4911,44,00,000
51	Police.....	Revenue	6334,15,00,000	..	6334,15,00,000
		Capital	1,00,000	15,75,00,000	15,76,00,000
52	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.....	Revenue	60,64,00,000	..	60,64,00,000
		Capital	4,00,000	..	4,00,000
53	Chandigarh.....	Revenue	93,29,00,000	7,58,00,000	100,87,00,000
		Capital	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
54	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.....	Revenue	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
		Capital	7,00,000	..	7,00,000
56	Lakshadweep.....	Revenue	218,90,00,000	..	218,90,00,000
57	Transfers to Delhi.	Capital	80,00,00,000	..	80,00,00,000
60	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.....	Revenue	4,00,000	29,65,00,000	29,69,00,000
		Capital	5075,42,00,000	..	5075,42,00,000
61	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.....	Revenue	264,00,00,000	..	264,00,00,000
		Capital	23,03,00,000	..	23,03,00,000
62	Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.....	Revenue	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
64	Ministry of Labour and Employment.....	Revenue	..	68,00,000	68,00,000
65	Law and Justice.....	Revenue	785,81,00,000	..	785,81,00,000
66	Election Commission.....	Revenue	21,79,00,000	..	21,79,00,000
		Capital	12,08,00,000	..	12,08,00,000
	CHARGED.— <i>Supreme Court of India</i>	Revenue	..	33,92,00,000	33,92,00,000
		Capital	..	29,14,00,000	29,14,00,000
68	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
		Capital	99,00,000	..	99,00,000
69	Ministry of Mines.....	Revenue	1191,70,00,000	..	1191,70,00,000
		Capital	24,00,000	..	24,00,000
71	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.....	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
73	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.....	Capital	2,06,00,000	..	2,06,00,000
74	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions....	Revenue	239,52,00,000	5,83,00,000	245,35,00,000
		Capital	1,00,000	28,50,00,000	28,51,00,000
76	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.....	Revenue	1225,55,00,000	..	1225,55,00,000
		Capital	807,92,00,000	..	807,92,00,000
77	Ministry of Planning.....	Revenue	163,77,00,000	..	163,77,00,000
78	Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways.....	Revenue	216,59,00,000	..	216,59,00,000
		Capital	264,46,00,000	..	264,46,00,000

1 No. of Vote	2 Services and purposes		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
79	Ministry of Power.....	Revenue	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
		Capital	1518,30,00,000	..	1518,30,00,000
	CHARGED.— <i>Staff, Household and Allowances of the President</i>	Revenue	..	10,21,00,000	10,21,00,000
81	Lok Sabha.....	Revenue	10,00,00,000	..	10,00,00,000
83	Secretariat of the Vice-President.....	Revenue	1,38,00,000	..	1,38,00,000
	CHARGED.— <i>Union Public Service Commission</i>	Revenue	..	1,91,00,000	1,91,00,000
85	Ministry of Railways.....	Revenue	..	119,51,00,000	119,51,00,000
		Capital	377,30,00,000	642,92,00,000	1020,22,00,000
86	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.....	Revenue	4556,89,00,000	..	4556,89,00,000
		Capital	239,82,00,000	..	239,82,00,000
87	Department of Rural Development.....	Revenue	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
89	Department of Science and Technology.....	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
		Capital	8,86,00,000	..	8,86,00,000
90	Department of Biotechnology.....	Revenue	184,43,00,000	..	184,43,00,000
91	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.....	Revenue	27,13,00,000	..	27,13,00,000
92	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship...	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
93	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.....	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
94	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities.....	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
95	Department of Space.....	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
		Capital	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
97	Ministry of Steel	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
		Capital	1644,89,00,000	..	1644,89,00,000
98	Ministry of Textiles	Revenue	2,00,000	16,00,00,000	16,02,00,000
99	Ministry of Tourism	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
		Capital	3,50,00,000	..	3,50,00,000
100	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Revenue	3,83,00,000	2,00,000	3,85,00,000
101	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Revenue	4,00,000	..	4,00,000
		Capital	4,20,00,000	..	4,20,00,000
102	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	Revenue	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
	TOTAL:		86733,39,00,000	1029,17,00,000	87762,56,00,000

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill is introduced in pursuance of article 114(1) of the Constitution of India, read with article 115 thereof, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and the grants made by the Lok Sabha for expenditure of the Central Government for the financial year 2024-25.

NIRMALA SITHARAMAN.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLE 117 OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

**[Letter No. 4(16)-B(SD)/2024, dated 11.12.2024 from Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman,
Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs to the Secretary General, Lok Sabha]**

The President, having been informed of the subject matter of the Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2024 to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2024-25, recommends under article 117 (1) and (3) of the Constitution, the introduction of the Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2024 in Lok Sabha and also the consideration of the Bill.

UTPAL KUMAR SINGH
Secretary General